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House.

INDIANAPOLIS needs good pavements,

but it also needs good government and

freedom from gamblers' rule.

Why should any man, except a gam-

bler, a divekeeper and a tax-eater, vote

for Sullivan, Buskirk and Coy?

During the past week ten negroes

were lynched in the South, against at

least three of whom there was no charge

except that they had a brother who had

shot a judge.

An old soldier in Terre Haute went

crazy on receipt of \$1,400 back pension.

The Hoke Smith administration will

take care that this sort of thing does

not happen too often.

About the only speeches which are

quoted, which have been delivered in

the Senate, are those of Senators Sher-

man and Allison—two Republicans who

have intelligent opinions regarding the

silver question.

It is almost as hard to get a needed

street improvement from the present

Board of Public Works as it is to re-

vent the ordering of an unnecessary

one. In both cases property owners

are apt to be snubbed and their rights

ignored.

Up to the hour of going to press Mayor

Sullivan had not issued any orders to

the police in regard to reporting gam-

bling houses to the superintendent.

Yet the city charter says it shall be the

duty of the Mayor to cause the ordinan-

ces of the city and the laws of the State

to be enforced.

The argument of Chairman Hawkins,

of the Board of Public Safety, that the

city ought to be run on the wide-open

plan in order to attract the sporting

classes is doubtless a good one so far as

those classes are concerned, but how

about others? Suppose we bid for a

different class of population.

Now that the tariff for revenue may

come, Mr. Edward Atkinson has, as a

practical free-trader, revised his recipes

for cheap meals and calls attention anew

to his cheap oil stoves. Mr. Atkinson

admits that to reduce the tariff is to re-

duce wages, and as an economist he is

teaching the methods of cheap living.

The approaching city election will be

held under the Australian ballot law,

and it is in order to remark that in

order to vote the straight Republican

ticket one should stamp his ballot with-

in the square surrounding the eagle at

the top of the Republican ballot. One

stamp within the square votes the

ple, but it is the inevitable result of

their own folly. It will be many years

before Kansas will recover from this

injury.

TO MAYOR SULLIVAN.

Sir—Four years ago, when you were

first elected Mayor of this city, you were

elected as a representative of municipal

reform. You posed as the champion of

law and order and good government.

Running against one of the best men in

the city, Gen. John Coburn, you re-

ceived the votes of a large number of

Republicans who feared that, if elected,

General Coburn would not "rise above

party" in the promotion of municipal re-

form, while, for some reason or other,

they were pleased to believe that you

would. Deluding themselves with the

comfortable belief that somehow or

other the tail would wag the dog, they

voted for you, and their votes, with

those of your party friends, elected you.

The result is history. Your first

administration was a dismal failure. You

had been in office but a short time be-

fore you developed your unfitness for

the position and your complete sub-

serviency to the worst elements of your

party. Instead of rising above your

party, you showed a bad alacrity in

sinking with it, and seemed to find real

pleasure in pandering to its worst ele-

ments. Perhaps this was due more to

weakness than to viciousness, but it

was none the less indicative of your un-

fitness for the position.

Notwithstanding the failure of your

first administration, you were able to

deceive the people into re-electing you.

The new city charter was a godsend for

you. You had no part or lot in the

framing of this instrument or in secur-

ing its passage by the Legislature, and

for the benefits it has conferred on the

city you are entitled to no more credit

than the man in the moon. Not only did

you not assist in procuring the adoption

of the charter or the subsequent amend-

ments thereto, but you have shown your

contempt for its spirit and its letter, and

have ignored or violated it in var-

ious ways. The charter owes you noth-

ing; yet it made you Mayor a second

term. Coming into force seven months

before the municipal election of 1891, it

soon developed such conspicuous merits

that neither you nor your unpopular

boards, nor your imbecile administra-

tion of municipal affairs, could induce

the people to pass a vote of censure on

a measure which promised so well. By

the time the election came on you and

your organ had succeeded in making the

people believe that you were, above all

others, the friend of the charter and the

champion of public improvements. This,

like your previous claim to be the

representative of municipal reform, was

a false pretense, but, like the other, it

served its purpose. You were re-elected

and given another chance to rise above

your party.

One of the best features of the char-

ter, and one which supplied a strong ar-

gument for its supporters in the Legis-

lature, in which struggle you were an

inactive spectator, was that it would

concentrate all executive authority in the

Mayor and make him the responsible

head of the city government. In the

hands of a brave and conscientious man

this would be a strong assurance of

good government; with you it has sim-

ply been a pretext for farming out your

authority and shirking your duty. You

began to do this from the day the char-

ter went into effect, and you have con-

tinued the same policy till now. Al-

though your Board of Public Works and

your Board of Public Safety have

long since outlived their usefulness or

become odious to the people by reason

of their arbitrary methods, you have

clung to them for more than two years

as devotedly as if you owed your po-

sition to them instead of the reverse.

You have acted as if you thought their

retention was necessary to vindicate

the wisdom of their selection, and while

the town has been ringing with censure

of their methods you have been hug-

ging, the delusion that keeping them in

office was the height of municipal re-

form. The action of these boards has

been enough to damn your administra-

tion, but your disgraceful alliance with

the gamblers furnishes a still stronger

reason why you should not be allowed

to fool the people a third time. Of

this, more hereafter.

THE VOICE OF THE WAGE-EARNERS.

The testimony of the wage-earners

before the House ways and means com-

mittee thus far is entitled to considera-

tion at the present time. Paul Hagan,

representing sixty thousand employes

in the iron industry of Ohio, said that

he learned his trade in England, where

he worked until he was twenty-seven

years of age. As an expert mechanic

he was able to earn \$1.25 there for the

same work for which he receives \$3.80

here. He protested against any cut in

the tariff. "If you meddle with the

tariff our wages will have to come

down," declared George B. Evans, who

had been a tin-plate worker in England.

"We all expect to be thrown out of

employment if the tariff is changed to a

revenue basis," exclaimed John Geary,

a roller in a Pittsburgh iron mill. "Be-

fore the tariff law of 1890 many of us

were idle and walking the streets," he

went on, "and if it were not for that law

we would be doing the same thing to-day."

William Weitzel, a roller in a tin-plate

mill, where the majority are native-

born Americans, protested forcibly

against a tariff change which would in-

evitably drag him and his fellow-work-

men down toward the plane of the Eu-

ropean laborer. John Kilgallon, who

had lived many years in England, testi-

fied from his personal knowledge that

labor difficulties were more frequent

and bitter in free-trade countries than

in the United States. Louis Arrington

and Conrad Auth, who confessed to

voting the Democratic ticket because

he is "built that way," made strong

appeals against any reduction of the duty

on glassware.

Not one mechanic or workman ap-

peared to advocate a change from the

protective to a revenue tariff—not one.

As practical men they see where their

interests lie. Even if they were not

aware of it a year ago, the shutting

down of factories because of the un-

certainly regarding the action of the

Democratic Congress upon the tariff

enables them to see the matter in

its true light. The object

lesson of the past three months may

not reach the infallibility of the free-

trade doctrine, but the mass of work-

ingmen, who see factories closing or

running half time, and a reduction of

wages in the prospect of a revenue tar-

iff, compared with full time and increas-

ing wages a year ago, are made cham-

pions of protection.

AN OLD CHAPTER FROM THE HISTORY OF

SULLIVANISM.

The story of the subserviency of the

Sullivan clique to the bosses who de-

fected the Banfill offer to refund the

\$921,000 of 7.3 bonds, which were de-

faulted June 30, is not a new one. In-

deed, it is no longer a story, but a chap-

ter in the history of Sullivanism in this

city which of itself should cause the de-

fection of the Mayor at the next election.

The fact that people forget renders it

important to present again the unvar-

nished facts in this conspiracy of Demo-

cratic bosses against the taxpayers and

the weakness and subserviency of Mayor

Sullivan.

Zealous to promote the interests of the

city, Controller Woollen began, in July,

1892, to negotiate the \$921,000 of 7.3

bonds which fell due June 30, 1893. He

succeeded in finding a New York house

of unquestioned standing, which sent

an agent here, Mr. Banfill, with a propo-

sition to collect the outstanding bonds

and exchange them for four-per-cent.

upon conditions which would enable

the city to realize a premium of over 34

per cent. It was, in fact, a proposition

to take up the \$921,000 of bonds bearing

7.3 per cent. interest with \$600,000 of

four-per-cent. bonds. Thus the inter-

est would have been reduced from \$45,-

333 to \$24,000 a year. It was a most

favorable offer for the city. Controller

Woollen did all in his power to have the

Council approve the proposition, while

Mayor Sullivan was mildly in favor of

the negotiation at first, but subsided into

his characteristic passive condition

when he found that certain Democratic

bosses and bankers were hostile. Let

Councilman Rassmann tell the rest of

the story, as he did to the Journal Sept.

5, 1892:

After the meeting I went to Otto Frenzel,

and I promised, and told him to see Mr.

Woollen at once if he wanted a chance at